

THE INDIAN FRONTIER WAR.

SIMLA, September 3d.
Two columns under General Blood and Ellis are about to advance into the Mohmand country, the former from the west and the latter from Shabkadar. The total strength is about ten thousand men. Operations will probably commence within a week.

LAHORE, September 3d.
For the nonce all is quiet at Shabkadar. An attack is expected to-day or to-morrow.

ALLAHABAD, September 6th.
The Hadda Mullah's advance on Peshawar has been delayed by tribal dissensions.

ALLAHABAD, September 7th.
The Mohmand Field Force, advancing into Mohmand from the Peshawar Valley, has begun the forward movement.

General Wedderburn's brigade arrived at Suddo on the 5th and took over the bridge from the Dir levies in good condition. The force crossed to the right bank of Panjkora, while the Field Battery took up a commanding position on the left bank.

No gathering of tribesmen has been seen, but opposition may be offered at Mandla, on march further up. The route, which General Blood will take will be the same as for the Hadda Mullah, followed by Sir Robert Low when relieving Central. From Mandla the force will march south-westwards for two days. Nawagwal will be reached next on Saturday. Then the Bohai Valley can be entered the same time as the Shabkadar column moving up from the south.

LAHORE, September 7th.
The whole of the 24th left jammed with the 2nd Gurkhas, a wing of the 25th Bombay Infantry, and No. 3 Mountain Battery to join the 1st Brigade, which is now at Mandla. The Hadda Mullah's gathering at Gandab has dispersed, and the Hadda Mullah has retired to his home at Janol, the reason being that the Hadda Mullahs on the British border refused to join his gathering.

CHAKDARA, September 7th.
The 2nd Brigade is just leaving for Sarai. Sir Bindon Blood and Staff and Major Deane accompany this Brigade.

The 3rd Brigade is at Suddo, covering the Panjkora Bridge, and at Dard there appears a possibility of opposition.

At Panjkora the tribesmen were too late in their intention to seize the bridge, General Wedderburn getting in first.

The troops are in great spirits at the prospect of active operations.

The baggage of the 2nd Brigade and the Commissariat stores with it took twelve hours passing over Chakdara Bridge yesterday.

It is expected that the resistance by the Mohmands will be a stubborn one.

In the Shabkadar off an Afghan sepoy of the 20th Punjab Infantry was killed and his body mutilated by the Mohmands. The rest of the regiment are frantic at the prospect of revenge on the Mohmands.

MR. W. MEKE, C.S.I., Deputy Commissioner, Harana, has joined General Blood as Chief Political Officer. This is an excellent appointment. Mr. Meke has twenty years' frontier experience, is one of the most capable men in the Punjab Commission, and is a remarkably accomplished linguist.

SHERANWA, September 4th.
Major F. S. W. Ralke, Rife Brigade, died this morning of enteric fever. He will be interred at Datta Khel.

Except the small section of the Machas, the Machas have not come in and have declined to do so.

The Cabul Khel, a section of the Dard Khel, who are near the neighbors of the Samana Khel, are reported as intending to attack. The Machas are still reported quiet.

A sepoy of the 6th Bombay Infantry is reported as having been wounded when the Miranah column was fired at on returning from Thursday's reconnaissance. He has since died. Captain Uwin, 1st Punjab Cavalry, was fired on at the same spot when firing. Shots were again fired into the Landi Khel column last night at the picquets as they were going out to their posts and into camp during the night.

SHERANWA, September 6th.
A movable column is to be formed at Datta Khel on the 8th, consisting of a company of the Rife Brigade, 6 companies 14th Sikhs, from the 2nd and 3rd Brigades, 6 companies 1st Punjab Infantry, a gun, Sappers and Miners, and 40 sappers from the 1st Brigade.

General Symonds will command the column, which is to be assembled near Datta Khel. It is believed that the formation of the column is to prevent the recalcitrant Machas as far as is possible from harboring and attacking our borders. It is even thought that they are actually living in our territory. The column will, at any rate, prevent the ringleaders in the Machas and badmashies from moving in the valley adjacent to the Tochi, as it is believed they have been doing to some extent. General Bird and Staff accompany the column, and General Egerton will take command of Datta Khel and Sheranwa.

MIRANAH, September 7th.
Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, villagers brought in word that forty Machas were on a hill three miles west of this trying to loot cattle and grain. The Cavalry and Infantry turned out sharp. The former pushed on across the Tochi river, and went on seven miles up a valley and over low hills. They saw none of the enemy, but after they had turned homeward about a mile, ten or twelve shots were fired at them from the enemy. Lieutenant Souter, who was in command, could see no one, although the bullets came amongst his party. The Infantry scoured the hills in two parties, but the raiders had disappeared.

To-morrow the headquarters and the 1st Brigade move their camp to Datta Khel village, and General Symonds and his staff also go to Datta Khel on the 10th.

A column of all arms, with ten days' supplies, moves out into the Kuzra Valley, to the north of Datta Khel. It will be made up of the Rife Brigade, 14th Sikhs, 1st Punjab Infantry, a company of Sappers, two companies of Cavalry, and Cavalry. Major-General Corrie Bird and the headquarters staff will accompany the force, which Brigadier-General Symonds will command.

A convalescent depot for sick and weary men of the British troops with the Field Force has been established at Miranah. It is hoped that the change and the rest will do many of the invalids good.

JOKE.

(From the Daily Press.)

Overhead in the train—Exhausted Official (reading in the morning paper the periodical story wharves)—What nonsense this is about the waves breaking over the new Murray Pier! A couple of dollars' worth of oil would make that! One Shipping Man—Yes, but how are you to get at the waves to get the oil on? Collapse of Exhausted Official.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—With reference to the "Night Soil Nuisance," a case of which was reported in your last night's issue, does not the Government contract for the removal of all night soil, etc., and is it not the duty of the Government to see that the contract is fulfilled?

I pay rates and taxes, and then I am charged another \$1 per month by the council who is supposed to remove the refuse.

A short time ago I made enquiries and found that the council who attended to my house visited nine other houses in the district for the same purpose, but he had to hand the nine dollars over to a "headman."

Now what I should like to know is this: What do we pay rates and taxes for?

Is there any clause in the contract for the removal of the night soil authorizing the contractor to charge \$1 per house? Where can the inspectors be when such a disgusting state of affairs as that reported on Monday is allowed to exist?

And how long shall we have to wait before we get a change?

We have much refuse dumped in the drains under your nose is really too disgusting and the sooner the officials take serious notice of the matter the better it will be for the Colony in general.

Yours truly,

ONLY A TAXPAYER.

Isle of Flagrant Streets,
September 25th, 1897.

INTERESTING TROPHIES FROM BENIN.

A NOCTURNAL EXHIBITION.

There are now on view at the United Service Institution's most interesting and comprehensive Museum in Whitehall a number of curious and strange to say, have attracted nothing like the attention from the public to which they are certainly entitled. These exhibits are the trophies of an expedition which, on its part, has probably not obtained the recognition from the people of this country to which it is entitled by the hardships undergone by leaders and men, the dangers encountered, and the obstacles presented by the character of the ground, the foe, and the climate. For the cruel King of Benin, a veritable Royal Ogre, in his death-bed capital, surrounded by fever-breeding forests in a climate fatal to white troops, fatal to a degree almost unimagined, occupied a position almost as far out of the world as the North Pole. For untold years in that benighted kingdom atrocities quite unfit to be described in print had been of almost daily occurrence. Superstition and savagery in their vilest form held sway in the region ruled by the fiends that governed the country; butchery and tortures had long made the place a human shambles. All that is ended now, and its like is never likely to be seen again.

The little expedition which Rear-Admiral Sir Harry H. Rawson, K.C.B., and Captain Charles Campbell, C.B., led from the river through the bush and on to the capital of Benin did the work of a running race. It was quite time that the knife was used, and truly these two men were the ones who only knew how to use it, but put their knowledge to such decided and at the same time discriminating use as to effect a rapid healing of the world's open sore.

WHAT THE ABSENCE OF THE WAR CORRESPONDENT MEANS.

Both those who went on this expedition and the people of the civilized world suffered a real hardship in that so little publicity could be given to the campaign, its striking incidents, and even its results. The whole affair suffered from a severe dearth of newspaper correspondents. The pressmen to whom, ably conducted and reflecting great credit on all concerned, but nevertheless only a promenade, was given a column after column in every newspaper in the country, whereas this Benin expedition, which had to fight its way foot by foot through a thick bush, scarcely knowing whether it was going—knowing, indeed, no more than that somewhere in that unhealthy forest there existed the capital of the King, and for the rest depending upon a judicious choice of one among the labyrinth of paths that threaded the bush to lead to the City of Horrors—this expedition, which lost many men in battle, many more of fever, and that came near to being wrecked for want of water, was on account of lack of representatives of newspapers, almost unrecorded in the press. In this case the fault lay neither in the lack of enterprise on the part of editors, nor in any unwillingness on the part of the War Office. It was the fault of the circumstances. The expedition was forced upon the country unexpectedly and suddenly. The cruisers told off for the expedition drove from the Miranah as such a speed as to leave mail-boats far behind, and the correspondents who would have told the story in words that must have made the country thrill with excitement and pride, having to depend on the ordinary speed of travel, did not arrive until the work was over. Therefore, the expedition was to all intents and purposes unrecorded, although it was generally known that a grand piece of business had been done by the little army in the march upon and capture of Benin.

ELABORATELY-CARVED TUNES AND INTERESTING DROZINS.

At the United Service Institution's Museum are now placed on exhibition, among the wonderful collection of curios pertaining to events in the history of the Navy and the Army, a choice selection of the comparatively few things that were rescued from the fire at the burning of Benin. They are well worth inspection. The Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty and Captain Charles Campbell have most kindly placed these curiosities at the disposal of the museum for a limited time so that they may be shown to the public. The principal attractions of the Benin show are the grand ivory tusks. These number seven, and the majority are covered from end to end with the most elaborate carving. Two of Captain Campbell's are really exquisite specimens, covered with figures of men, women and a multitude of animals, both tusks and carvings having every appearance of being very old. The faces in the carvings are wonderfully Egyptian in cast, and indeed the general pose and "get up" of the figures are in character Egyptian, as, too, is the cat that makes a constant appearance in all art things of Benin. Experts are to be consulted as to the age of the carvings, and probably a classification according to age and beauty will be made; but from the marks that the carvings were done at about the same time. Second is the hand-drawn map of Benin, the traces of which in the chief collection there are five. One of these is the figure of a soldier at the point of aiming a rifle—the figure is not quite so slender as a gun.

a flint-lock, having evidence of being a European weapon of three hundred years ago. The soldier is thickly hung with swords and other implements of execution, and altogether the figure is a striking piece of bronze work. Again there are, on a curious square pedestal, a number of armed figures, evidently soldiers, with two leopards or cats of an Egyptian appearance. The soldiers are armed, and in the rear are the figures of two women. Originally there were three females, but one has been broken off and lost, only her left foot—hey could never have known the cause of West-end and short, for they are broad and substantial—remain.

One of Captain Campbell's bronzes is a group of figures. In the centre is a king or military leader, with on either side body guards holding shields over his head as though to guard him from attack. Another bronze of eight figures seems to represent an idol or heathen deity with women worshippers. There is, too, an interesting exhibition of wooden basins and bowls, quickly covered with brass-work, beaten and rudely shaped to the model. Under a glass case, next to the largest model of the Battle of Trafalgar, are gathered together the lesser exhibits of the expedition. These consist in the main of ivory idols, bronze cast, carved ornaments, a splendid dagger in sheath, the dagger having a taking halt, and bronze amulets, bells and beads. These interesting things from far Benin are, as has been told, in themselves worthy of an inspection, but as they are on exhibition along with all the other historical bric-a-brac that makes this museum in Whitehall one of the most interesting to every soul who has read the history of the Benin expedition, the place doubly deserves a visit at this moment.

CAPTAIN CAMPBELL'S CAREER.

It is from the collection of Captain Campbell that the trophies most likely to interest the spectator have been drawn. Although Captain Campbell was so unfortunate as to lose many valuables in the burning of Benin city—during which calamity, as the *London Gazette* of May 7th bore ample witness, he risked his life to save the wounded, and in the act was severely burned—he nevertheless was able to bring out of the City of Horrors a number of most valuable specimens of ancient ivory carving. Although this Benin expedition was practically the first visit of Europeans to the city, Captain Campbell knew the adjacent region reasonably well, having taken the *Phyllon* to Benin River, and commanded the road-building party to the back of the notorious Nana's town, during which operation he was four days under heavy fire. In the attack on the stronghold Captain Campbell commanded the centre and left, and being specially mentioned in despatches, he received his C.B. and the Queen's African medal. Previous to this service he had become well known for his energetic suppression of the slave trade, capturing on the coast of Africa eleven shows, including one flying the French flag with twenty slaves aboard. He suppressed and serious disturbances at Lamu in 1872, and the revolt in Witu in the same year, and on the death of the Sultan of Zanzibar, when Khalid first usurped the throne, he seized the palace and handed the crown to its rightful owner. Altogether Captain Campbell's career has been a stirring one, and the record of it adds to the interest that will be taken in the Benin curios at the United Service Institution.

WHAT CAN BE DONE WITH SALT.

Salt cleanses the palate and lured tongue, and a gargle of salt and water is often effective. A pinch of salt on the tongue, followed, after a minute or two, by a drink of cold water, often cures a cold headache. Salt hardens gums, makes teeth whiter, and cures a sore throat. Cut flowers may be kept fresh by adding salt to the water. Weak ankles should be rubbed with a solution of salt and alcohol. Rose colds, hay fever and kindred afflictions may be much relieved by using fine dry salt, like snuff. Dyspepsia, heartburn and indigestion are relieved by a cup of hot water in which a small spoonful of salt has been melted. Salt and water will sometimes relieve an unconscious person when beer, if brandy or other stimulants are at hand. Hemorrhage from tooth pulling is stopped by filling the mouth with salt and water. Weak and tired eyes are refreshed by bathing with warm water and salt. Public speakers and many noted singers use a wash of salt and water before and after using the voice, as it strengthens the organs of the throat. Salt rubbed into the scalp or occasionally added to the water in washing prevents the hair falling out. Feathers scorched by damp weather are quickly dried by shaking over a fire in which salt has been thrown. Salt always should be eaten with new, and a dessert fruit salt used should be specially made.

If twenty pounds of salt and ten pounds of nitrate of ammonia be dissolved in several gallons of water and bottled, many fires may be prevented. By spraying and spraying the burning articles the fire is soon extinguished. An incombustible coating is immediately formed. Add salt to the water in which black and white canvas goods are washed. Flat irons may be made smooth if rubbed over salt. Copper and brass may be quickly cleaned by rubbing with a lemon in fine salt, then rubbing it over stained objects. Lemons and salt also remove stains from the fingers. Do not use soap and suds. If a small teaspoonful of salt be added to a quart of milk it will be preserved sweet and pure for several days. A pinch of salt added to mustard prevents it souring. A smouldering or dull fire may be cleared for burning by a handful of salt.

Salt thrown on any burning substance will stop the smoke and blaze. Bread insufficiently salted becomes acid, dry and crumbly. Bread made with salt water is said to be good in some cases of colic.

When cabbage, onions or strong smelling vegetables have been boiled in salt water, to prevent odour clinging to them place some salt on the stove and turn the pans bottom up over the salt. In a few minutes the pans will smell sweet.

All salads should be soaked in salt and water to destroy animalcules or small worms. Make a strong brine, and water garden walks to kill weeds. A moderate quantity of salt stimulates their growth. Salt and camphor in cold water is an excellent disinfectant in bedrooms. Housemaids should pour salt water, after using it, down the drain pipes. Sewer gas is counteracted by a handful of salt placed in toilet room basins. Water for laying dais is more effective when salt is added. Sea water is generally used in English coast towns for this purpose.

Rattan, bamboo and basket work furniture may be thoroughly cleansed by rubbing with a brush and salt water. Japanese and plain straw matting should be washed with salt and water and rubbed dry. This keeps them soft and prevents brittle cracking when traffic is heavier. Brooms soaked in salt water will keep better and do not break.

Bedroom floors may be kept cool and very fresh in summer if wiped with a cloth wrung out of strong salt water. All microbes, and pests are thus destroyed. Black spots on dillies and discolorations on tapestries are removed by damp salt—*Scientific American*.

MOROCCO PIRATES.

The *Scutman*, of August 28th, contains the following special "Reuter" regarding the pirates along the Moroccan coast, and says: "The report of the capture of a French ship by the Rifian pirates was first brought in by friendly Rifians, and it was not till after further news had been received from the Spanish penal settlements, and a meeting of the Co. of Diplomats had been held, that it was discovered that the ship was not of French but Italian nationality. This mistake was caused by the pirates not being able to clearly discern in the distance to which of the two nations the ship belonged. There is little or no doubt that the principal object in boarding the barque was to take a few European prisoners and hold them as hostages to offer in exchange for the prisoners captured by the Spanish steamer *Sevilla* when she went to the aid of the *Prosper Corvis*, which it will be remembered, was captured by the same tribe in October last. After the pirates had pillaged the ship of everything of value—the only money they found on board being 25 lire—they ordered the captain and two of the crew to accompany them to their boats. It is believed by many here that had the rifians recognized the vessel to be an Italian she would probably have been allowed to continue her course unmolested, but as the pirates declare that they liberated the captain of the *Prosper Corvis* conditionally and that these conditions have not been observed by the French, it being ascertained that the latter had promised to exchange the rifian chief for the captain, they were determined to seize the first French ship which they might find in their power. News to this effect has been published in the local press from Tetuan, but nobody gave credence to these reports, believing them to be nothing but idle threats. It is doubtful whether the telegram sent by the Sultan's special delegate to the Governors of the frontier districts will be of any avail, as it is well known they are hardly able to defend themselves. The second telegram, authorizing the Governors to pay any ransom that may be demanded, may bring about the desired result, but it is not believed that anything satisfactory will be done till an Italian warship appears in Moroccan waters. It is still fresh in the memory of most that a Frenchman, by the name of Girard, a resident in Tetuan, who jumped from a burning ship in mid-Strait several months ago, had been picked up by a Rifian fishing boat, and held a captive in the Rif. His wife (or widow) made every possible effort to obtain his release, and in this was aided by the French Legation, but the latter not being able to obtain any satisfactory proofs of his existence, believed Madame Girard's assertion that he is still alive to be a delusion. They may be right, but when Madame Girard's story of her second visit to the Rif is recounted, it is almost impossible to believe that her husband is not a prisoner there. Both the Spanish and Moroccan frontier authorities are sustaining her in her conviction. On her last visit the Beyco chief before mentioned offered to restore to her husband the regular regulations, but the latter not being able to obtain any satisfactory proofs of his existence, believed Madame Girard's assertion that he is still alive to be a delusion. They may be right, but when Madame Girard's story of her second visit to the Rif is recounted, it is almost impossible to believe that her husband is not a prisoner there. Both the Spanish and Moroccan frontier authorities are sustaining her in her conviction. On her last visit the Beyco chief before mentioned offered to restore to her husband the regular regulations, but the latter not being able to obtain any satisfactory proofs of his existence, believed Madame Girard's assertion that he is still alive to be a delusion. They may be right, but when Madame Girard's story of her second visit to the Rif is recounted, it is almost impossible to believe that her husband is not a prisoner there. Both the Spanish and Moroccan frontier authorities are sustaining her in her conviction. On her last visit the Beyco chief before mentioned offered to restore to her husband the regular regulations, but the latter not being able to obtain any satisfactory proofs of his existence, believed Madame Girard's assertion that he is still alive to be a delusion. They may be right, but when Madame Girard's story of her second visit to the Rif is recounted, it is almost impossible to believe that her husband is not a prisoner there. Both the Spanish and Moroccan frontier authorities are sustaining her in her conviction. On her last visit the Beyco chief before mentioned offered to restore to her husband the regular regulations, but the latter not being able to obtain any satisfactory proofs of his existence, believed Madame Girard's assertion that he is still alive to be a delusion. They may be right, but when Madame Girard's story of her second visit to the Rif is recounted, it is almost impossible to believe that her husband is not a prisoner there. Both the Spanish and Moroccan frontier authorities are sustaining her in her conviction. On her last visit the Beyco chief before mentioned offered to restore to her husband the regular regulations, but the latter not being able to obtain any satisfactory proofs of his existence, believed Madame Girard's assertion that he is still alive to be a delusion. They may be right, but when Madame Girard's story of her second visit to the Rif is recounted, it is almost impossible to believe that her husband is not a prisoner there. Both the Spanish and Moroccan frontier authorities are sustaining her in her conviction. On her last visit the Beyco chief before mentioned offered to restore to her husband the regular regulations, but the latter not being able to obtain any satisfactory proofs of his existence, believed Madame Girard's assertion that he is still alive to be a delusion. They may be right, but when Madame Girard's story of her second visit to the Rif is recounted, it is almost impossible to believe that her husband is not a prisoner there. Both the Spanish and Moroccan frontier authorities are sustaining her in her conviction. On her last visit the Beyco chief before mentioned offered to restore to her husband the regular regulations, but the latter not being able to obtain any satisfactory proofs of his existence, believed Madame Girard's assertion that he is still alive to be a delusion. They may be right, but when Madame Girard's story of her second visit to the Rif is recounted, it is almost impossible to believe that her husband is not a prisoner there. Both the Spanish and Moroccan frontier authorities are sustaining her in her conviction. On her last visit the Beyco chief before mentioned offered to restore to her husband the regular regulations, but the latter not being able to obtain any satisfactory proofs of his existence, believed Madame Girard's assertion that he is still alive to be a delusion. They may be right, but when Madame Girard's story of her second visit to the Rif is recounted, it is almost impossible to believe that her husband is not a prisoner there. Both the Spanish and Moroccan frontier authorities are sustaining her in her conviction. On her last visit the Beyco chief before mentioned offered to restore to her husband the regular regulations, but the latter not being able to obtain any satisfactory proofs of his existence, believed Madame Girard's assertion that he is still alive to be a delusion. They may be right, but when Madame Girard's story of her second visit to the Rif is recounted, it is almost impossible to believe that her husband is not a prisoner there. Both the Spanish and Moroccan frontier authorities are sustaining her in her conviction. On her last visit the Beyco chief before mentioned offered to restore to her husband the regular regulations, but the latter not being able to obtain any satisfactory proofs of his existence, believed Madame Girard's assertion that he is still alive to be a delusion. They may be right, but when Madame Girard's story of her second visit to the Rif is recounted, it is almost impossible to believe that her husband is not a prisoner there. Both the Spanish and Moroccan frontier authorities are sustaining her in her conviction. On her last visit the Beyco chief before mentioned offered to restore to her husband the regular regulations, but the latter not being able to obtain any satisfactory proofs of his existence, believed Madame Girard's assertion that he is still alive to be a delusion. They may be right, but when Madame Girard's story of her second visit to the Rif is recounted, it is almost impossible to believe that her husband is not a prisoner there. Both the Spanish and Moroccan frontier authorities are sustaining her in her conviction. On her last visit the Beyco chief before mentioned offered to restore to her husband the regular regulations, but the latter not being able to obtain any satisfactory proofs of his existence, believed Madame Girard's assertion that he is still alive to be a delusion. They may be right, but when Madame Girard's story of her second visit to the Rif is recounted, it is almost impossible to believe that her husband is not a prisoner there. Both the Spanish and Moroccan frontier authorities are sustaining her in her conviction. On her last visit the Beyco chief before mentioned offered to restore to her husband the regular regulations, but the latter not being able to obtain any satisfactory proofs of his existence, believed Madame Girard's assertion that he is still alive to be a delusion. They may be right, but when Madame Girard's story of her second visit to the Rif is recounted, it is almost impossible to believe that her husband is not a prisoner there. Both the Spanish and Moroccan frontier authorities are sustaining her in her conviction. On her last visit the Beyco chief before mentioned offered to restore to her husband the regular regulations, but the latter not being able to obtain any satisfactory proofs of his existence, believed Madame Girard's assertion that he is still alive to be a delusion. They may be right, but when Madame Girard's story of her second visit to the Rif is recounted, it is almost impossible to believe that her husband is not a prisoner there. Both the Spanish and Moroccan frontier authorities are sustaining her in her conviction. On her last visit the Beyco chief before mentioned offered to restore to her husband the regular regulations, but the latter not being able to obtain any satisfactory proofs of his existence, believed Madame Girard's assertion that he is still alive to be a delusion. They may be right, but when Madame Girard's story of her second visit to the Rif is recounted, it is almost impossible to believe that her husband is not a prisoner there. Both the Spanish and Moroccan frontier authorities are sustaining her in her conviction. On her last visit the Beyco chief before mentioned offered to restore to her husband the regular regulations, but the latter not being able to obtain any satisfactory proofs of his existence, believed Madame Girard's assertion that he is still alive to be a delusion. They may be right, but when Madame Girard's story of her second visit to the Rif is recounted, it is almost impossible to believe that her husband is not a prisoner there. Both the Spanish and Moroccan frontier authorities are sustaining her in her conviction. On her last visit the Beyco chief before mentioned offered to restore to her husband the regular regulations, but the latter not being able to obtain any satisfactory proofs of his existence, believed Madame Girard's assertion that he is still alive to be a delusion. They may be right, but when Madame Girard's story of her second visit to the Rif is recounted, it is almost impossible to believe that her husband is not a prisoner there. Both the Spanish and Moroccan frontier authorities are sustaining her in her conviction. On her last visit the Beyco chief before mentioned offered to restore to her husband the regular regulations, but the latter not being able to obtain any satisfactory proofs of his existence, believed Madame Girard's assertion that he is still alive to be a delusion. They may be right, but when Madame Girard's story of her second visit to the Rif is recounted, it is almost impossible to believe that her husband is not a prisoner there. Both the Spanish and Moroccan frontier authorities are sustaining her in her conviction. On her last visit the Beyco chief before mentioned offered to restore to her husband the regular regulations, but the latter not being able to obtain any satisfactory proofs of his existence, believed Madame Girard's assertion that he is still alive to be a delusion. They may be right, but when Madame Girard's story of her second visit to the Rif is recounted, it is almost impossible to believe that her husband is not a prisoner there. Both the Spanish and Moroccan frontier authorities are sustaining her in her conviction. On her last visit the Beyco chief before mentioned offered to restore to her husband the regular regulations, but the latter not being able to obtain any satisfactory proofs of his existence, believed Madame Girard's assertion that he is still alive to be a delusion. They may be right, but when Madame Girard's story of her second visit to the Rif is recounted, it is almost impossible to believe that her husband is not a prisoner there. Both the Spanish and Moroccan frontier authorities are sustaining her in her conviction. On her last visit the Beyco chief before mentioned offered to restore to her husband the regular regulations, but the latter not being able to obtain any satisfactory proofs of his existence, believed Madame Girard's assertion that he is still alive to be a delusion. They may be right, but when Madame Girard's story of her second visit to the Rif is recounted, it is almost impossible to believe that her husband is not a prisoner there. Both the Spanish and Moroccan frontier authorities are sustaining her in her conviction. On her last visit the Beyco chief before mentioned offered to restore to her husband the regular regulations, but the latter not being able to obtain any satisfactory proofs of his existence, believed Madame Girard's assertion that he is still alive to be a delusion. They may be right, but when Madame Girard's story of her second visit to the Rif is recounted, it is almost impossible to believe that her husband is not a prisoner there. Both the Spanish and Moroccan frontier authorities are sustaining her in her conviction. On her last visit the Beyco chief before mentioned offered to restore to her husband the regular regulations, but the latter not being able to obtain any satisfactory proofs of his existence, believed Madame Girard's assertion that he is still alive to be a delusion. They may be right, but when Madame Girard's story of her second visit to the Rif is recounted, it is almost impossible to believe that her husband is not a prisoner there. Both the Spanish and Moroccan frontier authorities are sustaining her in her conviction. On her last visit the Beyco chief before mentioned offered to restore to her husband the regular regulations, but the latter not being able to obtain any satisfactory proofs of his existence, believed Madame Girard's assertion that he is still alive to be a delusion. They may be right, but when Madame Girard's story of her second visit to the Rif is recounted, it is almost impossible to believe that her husband is not a prisoner there. Both the Spanish and Moroccan frontier authorities are sustaining her in her conviction. On her last visit the Beyco chief before mentioned offered to restore to her husband the regular regulations, but the latter not being able to obtain any satisfactory proofs of his existence, believed Madame Girard's assertion that he is still alive to be a delusion. They may be right, but when Madame Girard's story of her second visit to the Rif is recounted, it is almost impossible to believe that her husband is not a prisoner there. Both the Spanish and Moroccan frontier authorities are sustaining her in her conviction. On her last visit the Beyco chief before mentioned offered to restore to her husband the regular regulations, but the latter not being able to obtain any satisfactory proofs of his existence, believed Madame Girard's assertion that he is still alive to be a delusion. They may be right, but when Madame Girard's story of her second visit to the Rif is recounted, it is almost impossible to believe that her husband is not a prisoner there. Both the Spanish and Moroccan frontier authorities are sustaining her in her conviction. On her last visit the Beyco chief before mentioned offered to restore to her husband the regular regulations, but the latter not being able to obtain any satisfactory proofs of his existence, believed Madame Girard's assertion that he is still alive to be a delusion. They may be right, but when Madame Girard's story of her second visit to the Rif is recounted, it is almost impossible to believe that her husband is not a prisoner there. Both the Spanish and Moroccan frontier authorities are sustaining her in her conviction. On her last visit the Beyco chief before mentioned offered to restore to her husband the regular regulations, but the latter not being able to obtain any satisfactory proofs of his existence, believed Madame Girard's assertion that he is still alive to be a delusion. They may be right, but when Madame Girard's story of her second visit to the Rif is recounted, it is almost impossible to believe that her husband is not a prisoner there. Both the Spanish and Moroccan frontier authorities are sustaining her in her conviction. On her last visit the Beyco chief before mentioned offered to restore to her husband the regular regulations, but the latter not being able to obtain any satisfactory proofs of his existence, believed Madame Girard's assertion that he is still alive to be a delusion. They may be right, but when Madame Girard's story of her second visit to the Rif is recounted, it is almost impossible to believe that her husband is not a prisoner there. Both the Spanish and Moroccan frontier authorities are sustaining her in her conviction. On her last visit the Beyco chief before mentioned offered to restore to her husband the regular regulations, but the latter not being able to obtain any satisfactory proofs of his existence, believed Madame Girard's assertion that he is still alive to be a delusion. They may be right, but when Madame Girard's story of her second visit to the Rif is recounted, it is almost impossible to believe that her husband is not a prisoner there. Both the Spanish and Moroccan frontier authorities are sustaining her in her conviction. On her last visit the Beyco chief before mentioned offered to restore to her husband the regular regulations, but the latter not being able to obtain any satisfactory proofs of his existence, believed Madame Girard's assertion that he is still alive to be a delusion. They may be right, but when Madame Girard's story of her second visit to the Rif is recounted, it is almost impossible to believe that her husband is not a prisoner there. Both the Spanish and Moroccan frontier authorities are sustaining her in her conviction. On her last visit the Beyco chief before mentioned offered to restore to her husband the regular regulations, but the latter not being able to obtain any satisfactory proofs of his existence, believed Madame Girard's assertion that he is still alive to be a delusion. They may be right, but when Madame Girard's story of her second visit to the Rif is recounted, it is almost impossible to believe that her husband is not a prisoner there. Both the Spanish and Moroccan frontier authorities are sustaining her in her conviction. On her last visit the Beyco chief before mentioned offered to restore to her husband the regular regulations, but the latter not being able to obtain any satisfactory proofs of his existence, believed Madame Girard's assertion that he is still alive to be a delusion. They may be right, but when Madame Girard's story of her second visit to the Rif is recounted, it is almost impossible to believe that her husband is not a prisoner there. Both the Spanish and Moroccan frontier authorities are sustaining her in her conviction. On her last visit the Beyco chief before mentioned offered to restore to her husband the regular regulations, but the latter not being able to obtain any satisfactory proofs of his existence, believed Madame Girard's assertion that he is still alive to be a delusion. They may be right, but when Madame Girard's story of her second visit to the Rif is recounted, it is almost impossible to believe that her husband is not a prisoner there. Both the Spanish and Moroccan frontier authorities are sustaining her in her conviction. On her last visit the Beyco chief before mentioned offered to restore to her husband the regular regulations, but the latter not being able to obtain any satisfactory proofs of his existence, believed Madame Girard's assertion that he is still alive to be a delusion. They may be right, but when Madame Girard's story of her second visit to the Rif is recounted, it is almost impossible to believe that her husband is not a prisoner there. Both the Spanish and Moroccan frontier authorities are sustaining her in her conviction. On her last visit the Beyco chief before mentioned offered to restore to her husband the regular regulations, but the latter not being able to obtain any satisfactory proofs of his existence, believed Madame Girard's assertion that he is still alive to be a delusion. They may be right, but when Madame Girard's story of her second visit to the Rif is recounted, it is almost impossible to believe that her husband is not a prisoner there. Both the Spanish and Moroccan frontier authorities are sustaining her in her conviction. On her last visit the Beyco chief before mentioned offered to restore to her husband the regular regulations, but the latter not being able to obtain any satisfactory proofs of his existence, believed Madame Girard's assertion that he is still alive to be a delusion. They may be right, but when Madame Girard's story of her second visit to the Rif is recounted, it is almost impossible to believe that her husband is not a prisoner there. Both the Spanish and Moroccan frontier authorities are sustaining her in her conviction. On her last visit the Beyco chief before mentioned offered to restore to her husband the regular regulations, but the latter not being able to obtain any satisfactory proofs of his existence, believed Madame Girard's assertion that he is still alive to be a delusion. They may be right, but when Madame Girard's story of her second visit to the Rif is recounted, it is almost impossible to believe that her husband is not a prisoner there. Both the Spanish and Moroccan frontier authorities are sustaining her in her conviction. On her last visit the Beyco chief before mentioned offered to restore to her husband the regular regulations, but the latter not being able to obtain any satisfactory proofs of his existence, believed Madame Girard's assertion that he is still alive to be a delusion. They may be right, but when Madame Girard's story of her second visit to the Rif is recounted, it is almost impossible to believe that her husband is not a prisoner there. Both the Spanish and Moroccan frontier authorities are sustaining her in her conviction. On her last visit the Beyco chief before mentioned offered to restore to her husband the regular regulations, but the latter not being able to obtain any satisfactory proofs of his existence, believed Madame Girard's assertion that he is still alive to be a delusion. They may be right, but when Madame Girard's story of her second visit to the Rif is recounted, it is almost impossible to believe that her husband is not a prisoner there. Both the Spanish and Moroccan frontier authorities are sustaining her in her conviction. On her last visit the Beyco chief before mentioned offered to restore to her husband the regular regulations, but the latter not being able to obtain any satisfactory proofs of his existence, believed Madame Girard's assertion that he is still alive to be a delusion. They may be right, but when Madame Girard's story of her second visit to the Rif is recounted, it is almost impossible to believe that her husband is not a prisoner there. Both the Spanish and Moroccan frontier authorities are sustaining her in her conviction. On her last visit the Beyco chief before mentioned offered to restore to her husband the regular regulations, but the latter not being able to obtain any satisfactory proofs of his existence, believed Madame Girard's assertion that he is still alive to be a delusion. They may be right, but when Madame Girard's story of her second visit to the Rif is recounted, it is almost impossible to believe that her husband is not a prisoner there. Both the Spanish and Moroccan frontier authorities are sustaining her in her conviction. On her last visit the Beyco chief before mentioned offered to restore to her husband the regular regulations, but the latter not being able to obtain any satisfactory proofs of his existence, believed Madame Girard's assertion that he is still alive to be a delusion. They may be right, but when Madame Girard's story of her second visit to the Rif is recounted, it is almost impossible to believe that her husband is not a prisoner there. Both the Spanish and Moroccan frontier authorities are sustaining her in her conviction. On her last visit the Beyco chief before mentioned offered to restore to her husband the regular regulations, but the latter not being able to obtain any satisfactory proofs of his existence, believed Madame Girard's assertion that he is still alive to be a delusion. They may be right, but when Madame Girard's story of her second visit to the Rif is recounted, it is almost impossible to believe that her husband is not a prisoner there. Both the Spanish and Moroccan frontier authorities are sustaining her in her conviction. On her last visit the Beyco chief before mentioned offered to restore to her husband the regular regulations, but the latter not being able to obtain any satisfactory proofs of his existence, believed Madame Girard's assertion that he is still alive to be a delusion. They may be right, but when Madame Girard's story of her second visit to the Rif is recounted, it is almost impossible to believe that her husband is not a prisoner there. Both the Spanish and Moroccan frontier authorities are sustaining her in her conviction. On her last visit the Beyco chief before mentioned offered to restore to her husband the regular regulations, but the latter not being able to obtain any satisfactory proofs of his existence, believed Madame Girard's assertion that he is still alive to be a delusion. They may be right, but when Madame Girard's story of her second visit to the Rif is recounted, it is almost impossible to believe that her husband is not a prisoner there. Both the Spanish and Moroccan frontier authorities are sustaining her in her conviction. On her last visit the Beyco chief before mentioned offered to restore to her husband the regular regulations, but the latter not being able to obtain any satisfactory proofs of his existence, believed Madame Girard's assertion that he is still alive to be a delusion. They may be right, but when Madame Girard's story of her second visit to the Rif is recounted, it is almost impossible to believe that her husband is not a prisoner there. Both the Spanish and Moroccan frontier authorities are sustaining her in her conviction. On her last visit the Beyco chief before mentioned offered to restore to her husband the regular regulations, but the latter not being able to obtain any satisfactory proofs of his existence, believed Madame Girard's assertion that he is still alive to be

Intimations.

Dr. KNORR'S
ANTIPYRINE

"LION BRAND."
In Powder and Crystals, also in Drops of 5 grains, easily soluble in Water, Wine, &c.
FEVER, RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIC AFFECTIONS, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.

ARGONIN.

(Registered Trade Mark.)
SOLUBLE CASMIN-SILVER PREPARATION.
Used in Gonorrhoea to 1 to 2 per cent. solutions possess similar bactericidal action to silver nitrate, but is distinguished by complete absence of irritating properties.
It is requested that the directions on the boxes for making solutions shall be implicitly followed.

CHINA EXPORT, IMPORT & BANK CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.
BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.Dr. OVERLACH'S
MIGRAININE

"LION BRAND"

(ANTI-PYRINE—CAFFEINE—CITRATE)

(1) Excellent results in the most cases of migraines, as well as in headache arising from alcohol, nicotine and morphia poisoning, neurasthenia, influenza, grippe, &c.
(2) The best antipyretic, even in the most severe cases, because the caffeine of Migrantine acts simultaneously as an analgesic.
(3) Use only Dr. OVERLACH'S MIGRAININE, "LION BRAND" and always prescribe "MIGRAININE HOECHST."

The best medium dose for adults is 17 grains, given once or twice daily in powder or in solution.
Sole Manufacturers: FARMER & CO. MEISTER LUCIUS & BRUNING, HOECHST O. M.
Literature of the above Preparations supplied gratis at request to medical men.

Sole Manufacturers: FARMER & CO. MEISTER LUCIUS & BRUNING, HOECHST O. M.
Literature of the above Preparations supplied gratis at request to medical men.

CHINA EXPORT, IMPORT & BANK CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.
BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 358.

HONGKONG OPIUM FARM.

NOTICE is hereby given that SEALED TENDERS will be received at the COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, HONGKONG, till noon on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of October, 1897, for the purchase of the privileges known as the Opium Farm established under the Prepared Opium Ordinances 1891 to 1897, that is to say, the sole privilege of procuring Opium and of selling, within the Colony, Opium to be prepared, inclusive of the privilege of collecting gross and of preparing and dealing in gross opium, for three years from the 1st of March, 1898.
Full information as to conditions of tendering, &c., can be obtained from the Colonial Treasurer.

By Command, J. H. STEWART LOCKHART, Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 24th September, 1897. [1478]

CONDITIONS OF TENDERING.

1.—No tender will be received unless the tenderer produces a receipt from the Treasurer for—

(1) A deposit of \$30,000, or of Title Deeds, or other approved securities to a like amount, and

(2) A stamped agreement to be executed by him on a form provided by the Treasurer, to the effect that, if he should decline to accept a grant of the Farm on the terms of the tender sent in by him, such deposit or securities shall be forfeited to the Crown.

Such deposit must be completed not later than noon on the 23rd of October. All deposits will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers.

2.—The tender must state the monthly sum offered for the Farm as rent.

3.—The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

4.—The successful tenderer shall deposit with the Treasurer security, either money or title deeds, to the value of three months' rent of the Farm for the due performance of the conditions on which the privilege is granted and of the stipulations or agreement in respect thereof, and the security previously deposited with the Treasurer on the tender being received will be retained until such successful tenderer shall have deposited such security.

5.—The Government will execute to the accepted tenderer a Grant in the form, or as near thereto as may be hereinafter set out.

6.—During the continuance of the privileges the successful tenderer shall be entitled to the use of a trade mark to be approved by the Governor in Council on all Opium prepared by him.

CONDITIONS TO BE FULFILLED BY THE GRANTEE OF THE OPIUM FARM, AND THE BREACH OF WHICH WILL INVOLVE LIABILITY TO THE FORFEITURE OF THE GRANT AND OF THE SECURITY DEPOSITED WITH THE TREASURER.

(1) The payment of the monthly fee regularly in advance, from the 1st day of March, 1898.

(2) To have no Opium in possession except what is reported through the Imports and Exports Office; and, unless the special permission of the Governor to exceed that amount is obtained, to draw not more than 50 chests in any two consecutive months, of which not more than 175 chests are to be drawn in any one month.

(3) Not to put with any Opium in the raw state, either by sale or otherwise, but only prepared Opium fit for Smoking.

(4) Not to grant to any person any licence to sell or prepare Opium.

(5) To have such establishments only for holding as may be approved by the Governor.

(6) Not to have loose Opium (as defined by the Raw Opium Amendment Ordinance, 1895), elsewhere than in his holding establishments.

(7) To supply the licences of Opium Divans, duly licensed by the Colonial Secretary under Ordinance No. 15 of 1897, with any Opium and gross Opium required by them, at rates not exceeding the market rates at the time.

THE LEADING CATERERS.

COMPARE OUR
MENU, BILLIARD TABLES, and
LIQUORS to all others.
THE GRILL ROOM.
Hongkong, 11th September, 1897. [1342]

TAKE NOTE

IT IS UNIVERSALLY ADMITTED THAT TO indicate the exact use of words, no DICTIONARY can compare with the New Edition of

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

At the office of the Hongkong Telegraph you can see and procure for SIX DOLLARS, a Copy of the Webster of Webster's, the latest and most emphatic proof that Labor omnia vincit.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1897. [821]

CARBOLINEUM-AMENARIUS

Used for over 20 YEARS.

With the Utmost Success.

Thoroughly reliable preservative for Wood and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus Rot and Dampness.

Sole Agents for China, LUTGENS, EINHORN & Co.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1896. [133]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"NAMO." Captain Hall, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 29th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1897. [1479]

"SHELL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR MARSEILLES.

THE Company's Steamship

"COWIE." Captain Persons, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 30th instant.

For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1897. [1476]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

(FLORIO & RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES).

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BOMBAY.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA.

VENICE AND TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE, and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALAO.

Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF AND BAGDAD.

ALSO BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.

THE Steamship

"BORMIDA." Captain Noers, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 1st October, at Noon.

At Bombay the Steamers are discharging in VICTORIA DOCK.

For Further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1897. [1480]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"PATROCLOS." Captain Dickens, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 4th October.

For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1897. [1366]

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"LIV." Captain Hanser, Master, will be despatched for the above port on or about the 6th October.

To be followed by the Steamship "SAINT NINIAN" on or about the 15th October.

For Freight, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1897. [1448]

MOGUL-WARRACK-MILBURN LINE.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"ENERGIA." To sail about 7th October, 1897.

S.S. "MACDUFF," to sail about 30th Oct., '97.

S.S. "CROMARTY," to sail about 27th Nov.

S.S. "SIKH," to sail about 10th Dec., 1897.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1897. [1133]

"RICKMERS" REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

THE Company's Steamship

"MARIA RICKMERS." Captain Berg, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 1st October.

For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1897. [1477]

SAILING VESSEL.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 100 A. British Ship

"FALLS OF DEE." Lock, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1897. [1244]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 100 A. British Ship

"HEATHBANK." McKechnie, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1897. [1957]

FOR BALTIMORE.

THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship

"ISAAC REED." Captain Valda, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1897. [1322]

FOR BALTIMORE.

THE 100 A. Z. Hawaiian Bark

"IOLANI." Captain C. C. McClure, is loading here for the above port and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1897. [1446]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 A. J. I. American ship

"ABNER COBURN." Captain M. E. Park, is loading here for the above port and will have quick despatch.

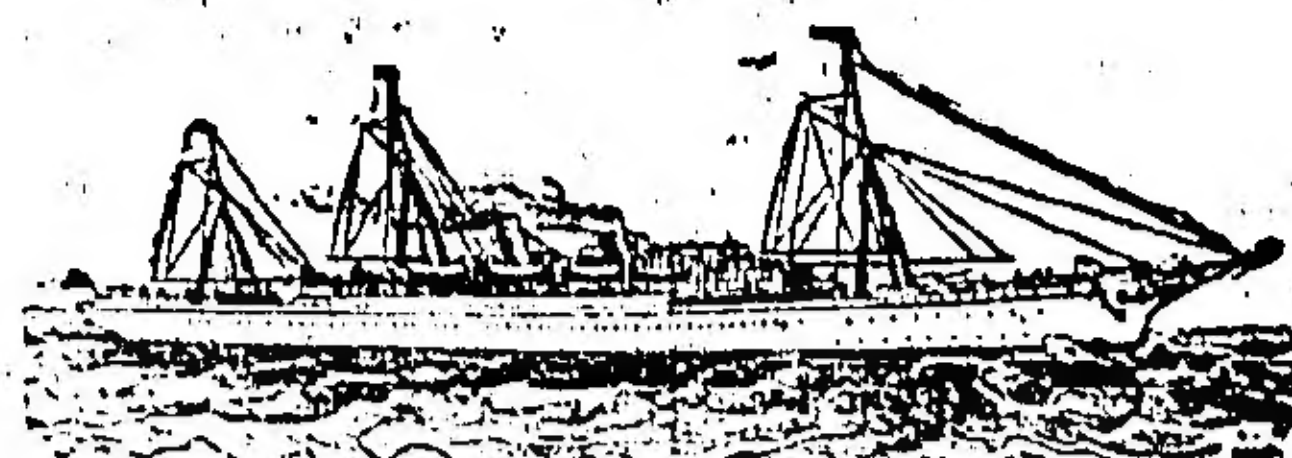
For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1897. [1447]

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

1897.



1897.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)

Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN...Comdr. Geo. A. Lee, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 29th September.

EMPEROR OF CHINA...Comdr. H. Fybus, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 27th October.

EMPEROR OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 24th November.

THE magnificent Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific Journey (avoiding the rough passages generally experienced in the latitudes further South) and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers looked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of this Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS (second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Paddis Street.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1897.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Peru (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu)..... Thursday, 30th Sept., at Noon.

City of Rio de Janeiro (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu)..... Tuesday, 19th Oct., at Noon.

City of Peking (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu)..... Tuesday, 9th Nov., at Noon.

THE U.S. Mail Steamship

"PERU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU on THURSDAY, the 30th Sept., 1897, at Noon, taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and in the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders FOR OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have, between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full, and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1897. [12]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

PRAYA CENTRAL HONGKONG, SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMANN'S RAHTIEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c., &c.

Sole Agents for FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK.

REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1896. [39]

Mails.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BAKATA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN Ports).

THE Steamship

"MIRZAPUR." Captain T. Wickenden, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on THURSDAY, the 7th October, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. This Steamer connects at Bombay with the S.S. Calcutta leaving that Port on the 30th October for London direct.

Sub. Valuable, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to

H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1897. [15]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS: ALSO LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Prussia Tuesday, 12th Oct.

Sachsen Tuesday, 19th Nov.

Bayern Tuesday, 17th Dec.

Prins Heinrich Tuesday, 4th Jan.

Prussia Tuesday, 1st Feb.

Sachsen Tuesday, 1st March.

ON TUESDAY, the 12th day of October, 1897, at 9 A.M., the Company's Steamship "PREUSSEN," Captain P. Neldke, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port at noon, calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon on SATURDAY, the 9th Oct. Cargo and Specie will be received on board until 5 P.M. on Monday the 11th Oct., and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until noon on MONDAY, the 11th Oct. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$1.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1897. [1408]

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILWAY COMPANIES.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this Line to the PACIFIC COAST and the INTERIOR and EASTERN CITIES of the UNITED STATES and CANADA and EUROPE.

HONGKONG TO LONDON 247.

Excellent accommodation. First-class Table, DOCTOR and STEWARDESSES carried.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK 241.

The Railroad travelling is second to none on the American Continent. Magnificent scenery of the ROCKY and CASCADE MOUNTAINS. The YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route. Passengers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the first class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

HONGKONG TO TACOMA 248.

Rates of Passage to other Ports on application.

Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Columbia 2,505 | Tuesday | Oct. 19.

Tacoma 2,549 | Tuesday | Nov. 9.

Victoria 3,107 | Tuesday | Nov. 30.

Olympia 2,608 | Tuesday | Dec. 21.